



The

LEATHERNECK



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WASHINGTON, D. C., AUGUST 9, 1924

Five Cents

The Second Brigade Marines, Santo Domingo, D. R.

At this time when the Second Brigade is terminating its occupation of the Dominican Republic it is interesting to review the incidents that led up to the establishment of military control by the United States in that Republic and to follow through the accomplishments of the occupation that have led up to the final withdrawal, leaving the affairs of that country in the hands of its own capable leaders who have the welfare and interest of their country at heart.

For many years the Dominican Republic was the victim of attempts on the part of Spain to dominate the country, and after the Spanish flag was finally lowered for the last time on Dominican soil (July 11, 1865) the Republic experienced the ravages and unrest of revolutionists and bandits. First one faction and then another would fight for control to establish a settled form of government, at times the country would be split, one faction would control the north and another the south. Finally on December 1, 1912, Monsignor Adolfo A. Nouel entered the office of Provisional President, for a period of two years but he resigned and Gen. Jose Bordas Valdez was elected Provisional President on April 14, 1913, for a period of one year.

On the day that the one-year term of President Bordas ended, April 14, 1914, another revolution started and spread rapidly to all parts of the Republic. Fighting occurred at Moca, Las Vagas, San Pedro de Macoris, San Francisco de Macoris, and Santo Domingo City, the Capital. Monte Cristi and Santiago were comparatively quiet, owing to the fact that they were dominated by Desiderio Arias who was against the government.

It was at this time that the beginning of the final intervention by the United States in Dominican affairs may be said to have commenced.

On August 30, 1914, Capt. Edward W. Eberle, U. S. N., senior officer present in Dominican waters, ordered General Vidal, the leader of the revolutionary party, to disband his forces and an American commission supported by the presence of a large naval force, including the 5th Marines under Col. Charles A. Doyen, U. S. M. C., aboard the *U. S. S. Hancock*,



Dominican Colors being hoisted over
Fort Ozama for the first time since
1916

successfully terminated the revolution and a Provisional President was again elected; this time succeeded by Juan Isidro Jimenez who was elected Constitutional President on December 5, 1914. This election was supervised by the personnel of the naval forces and the 5th Marines.

Jimenez remained in office until May 6, 1916, when he resigned, as the clouds of another revolution gathered and once again the country became ravaged, until the situation became so serious that on May 15, 1916, it was found necessary to land American Marines at Santo Domingo City to guard the American Legation and protect American lives and interests. Revolutionists and bandits continued to operate and refused to respect this first occupation and finally on November 29, 1916, Capt. (now Read Admiral) Harry S. Knapp, U. S. N., issued a proclamation, declaring the Dominican Republic under the military administration of the United States. This proclamation stated in part that the purpose of the occupation was to restore good government, peace and prosperity to the Dominicans and that "The military occupation is undertaken with no immediate or ulterior object of destroying the sovereignty of the Dominican Republic but, on the contrary, is designed to give aid to that country in returning to a condition of internal order that will enable it to observe * * * the obligations resting upon it as one of the family of nations." The military government at that time took over the entire Republic and all its functions and proceeded to organize the finances, to pay arrears in salaries, to subdue several bandits who held back in declaring their allegiance, to confiscate all arms, to construct public works, particularly roads, to organize a police force, and to improve the country generally.

All this was eight years ago. It was difficult at first for the Republic to adjust itself to this new order of things; handling another's affairs is unpleasant business for both parties at the best; but both countries have persisted in attaining a goal. The Republic's goal, to gain back its freedom and rid itself of any outside control. The goal of the United States, to



Brig. Gen. Harry Lee followed by President Horacio Vasquez entering Fort Ozama



Demonstration by Cuban Troops During the Inauguration

help the Republic to attain its goal. After the first few months of strife in the effort of both countries to come to an understanding that would bring with it a friendly feeling and cooperation in the work that was to be done the Republic has made tremendous strides, until now it has risen from a financially stricken, rebellion-ridden country to take its place among other nations in the great family of nations.

It would take much time and space to review all that has been accomplished in the past eight years, but the results of cooperation in attaining a unity of purpose are so thoroughly illustrated in this case that it is interesting to at least enumerate the salient points. Taking them in the order named above: during the occupation of Santo Domingo the foreign debt has been reduced to \$13,000,000; banditry is a thing of the past; for the past two years it has been unnecessary for the occupation to maintain any outposts and the old time habit of plunder is practically unheard of. The Republic is now united by a network of excellent graded roads which make it possible for automobiles to reach every city of importance on the island. American systems of education have been established, and a number of modern school buildings and hospitals have been built, also a treasury department and a

sanitary system built and run on American plans have been inaugurated. But what is considered as one of the greatest accomplishments of the occupation, and the thing that is particularly the product and pride of the Marine Corps is the organization and training of a national police force of some thousands of men who will be charged with the future preservation of peace and order throughout the Republic.

Sgt. Bert D. Fineg, who was on the staff of the *Star*, published by the Second Brigade, has recently joined the staff of THE LEATHERNECK and is responsible for the first pictures of the evacuation reaching us. He also tells the following interesting account of the evacuation.

The picture of the Dominican flag being hoisted over Fort Ozama may not have any marked significance in the mind of the reader other than the fact that it marked the end of an eight-year occupation of the American Marines and a day never to be forgotten in Dominican history.

Not since April, 1916, when Admiral Caperton, under orders from Washington, landed his forces to quell a revolution, has the Dominican flag been raised over the Fort.

But now, due to the decision of the State Department, the Dominican flag will fly over the Fort and in other places previously occupied by American troops.

The official demonstration of the American flag being supplanted by the Dominican flag took place on July 14, 1924. On this same day the newly elected president, General Horacio Vasquez, was inaugurated.

This was a jubilant day in the lives of the Dominican people. The Dominican Republic appropriated \$10,000 for the purpose of celebrating and Cuba appropriated \$20,000 to be spent for the same purpose. Cuba was represented by one of her battle cruisers which steamed into the mouth of the river on the morning of the 14th and fired the first salute of

21 guns in honor of the new republic and its new president.

The Cuban ship also disembarked two companies of soldiers and a 42-piece band which took part in the ceremonies.

The turning over of Fort Ozama was the big event of the day. The retiring Military Governor, Brig. Gen. Harry Lee, led the line of march with President Vasquez, Vice-President Velasquez, and other notables, toward the tower where the American flag was lowered amid the strains of the "Star Spangled Banner." The Dominican flag was then raised while the band played the Dominican National Anthem.

Following the raising of the Dominican flag, a company of Guardia Nacional Dominicana were marched into the Fort to take over the "Carcel," the Dominican prison. The taking over was greeted with loud cheers and yells from the Dominicans who had flocked into the Fort to witness it. During the demonstration three cheers were given for General Lee, expressing approval of his action in releasing all Provost prisoners just prior to the turning over.

The Cuban troops then gave a demonstration by marching through the streets and paying respects to the president.

Four days later the Third Battalion, Sixth Regiment, and the East Coast Casual Co., broke camp and paraded down the streets to the docks, between lines of Dominican people who crowded the streets to witness their departure. The Marines were cheered and "Adios" was bid them by all the pretty señoritas who lined the walks.

The Commanding General and the troops boarded the *U. S. S. Henderson* for the United States. The Third Battalion, Sixth Regiment went to Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, for further tropical duty.

Just before the sailing of the *Henderson*, military honors were rendered to General Lee and then they proceeded out of the mouth of the river into the open sea, leaving the land of "Manana" far behind.

Note: LEATHERNECK acknowledges the courtesy of the Historical Section for assistance in historical data.

INOCCULATION

They teach us how to bayonet, and how to shoot to kill,
They nearly drive us crazy with all their blooming drill;
They teach us every trick and way to keep us out of harm,
And then the blighters turn around and shoot us in the arm.

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Tropical Topics

THE MANAGUA EXPEDITION

(Continued from last week.)

The soldiers here on both sides were mostly barefooted Indians, with no uniforms except a ribbon on the hat to designate their politics. All the troops wore large straw sombreros, trousers sans shirts and all presented the aspect of ancient pirates. They were armed with machetes, old 1884 single-shot Remingtons and old 7 and 11 mm. Austrian Mauser rifles. They are useful as clubs but nothing else.

All the troops were almost starved and have killed off all the live stock in the country. While we were in the general's hut a bunch of soldiers chased a young heifer right up in front of the hut and hacked her head off with a machette. They did not trouble to skin it, but just laid it open and fought to get a chunk of meat. Then each man ran off by himself and built a tiny fire by which to cook his piece. Some of them were so hungry they preferred to eat it raw rather than run the risk of losing it in the fire. We were glad to get away from the filth of this place. Our guide led us astray during the night and lost us in a dry river bed where we were forced to camp until morning and finally got on the right trail to Somoto Grande. It will be noted that we were traveling northeastward, part of the time in Honduras and part of the time in Nicaragua. Somoto was reached without further event and three of us left the following day for Honduras again. We were again led astray by a poor guide, into a jungle of underbrush and bull nettles. Macuelizo was reached late that night after a long, hot, tiresome ride on the mules. Macuelizo is a tiny village hidden away in a bowl shaped valley well up in the mountain ridge. The inhabitants are simple religious folk who seldom venture more than twenty miles from their homes. We were even unable to secure a guide to take us into Honduras the following day. Las Limas, the highest mountain, almost inaccessible, and just inside Honduras, was reached by noon the next day. Here General Carias, big chief of the revolution's cause and the would-be president of Honduras had established his headquarters. Carias proved to be a man of good education and was surrounded with staff officers of keen intelligence. We also met several Americans here, officers in the revolutionist army and soldiers of fortune. The food here was even worse than previously experienced on account of the large number of soldiers at this place and the fact that all supplies are obtained locally. There is no such thing as a base of supplies. The next day we reached Las Manos and spent the night. As we were at a pretty high altitude we were nearly frozen that night. We

could see our breath until about 9:30 a. m. when the sun rose sufficiently to thaw us out. Our southward trip from here to Ocotal and then back to Somoto Grande was made through a beautiful mountain country, pierced by many mountain streams of clear, cold water, and covered with dense pine forests which filled the air with the heavy pine fragrance as is sometimes experienced when passing through our own Southern Pine Belt. One man was left behind in Ocotal and the other two joined us at Somoto Grande but departed the following day for Managua by way of the high road to Leon. The remaining three of us returned to San Marcos, where it was rumored another battle was soon to take place. We stayed here three days awaiting developments and then returned to Cacamuya Mines. I remained behind at Cacamuya Mines and the remaining marine and the interpreter shoved off the next morning for San Marcos again, then to Somoto Grande again and return to Cacamuya which trip was made in three days of hard traveling. It was while at Cacamuya that news leaked through of the landing of about two hundred sailors and marines on the Honduran north coast and their occupation of Tegucigalpa. Orders were received to return to Managua and we journeyed homeward through San Pedro, Somotillo, Punte Real, Chinandega and then by train to Managua. The return trip from Somotillo to Chinandega, a distance of about sixty miles was again made at night to avoid the heat. We rode for about an hour out of Punte Real through the thick dust and then, wonder of wonders, it started to rain, and how it did rain. It came down in waves and blasts. The trail turned into a churned sea of mud and water and the dust on the horses and ourselves turned to muddy streaks giving us a most desperate appearance. Several members of our party had purchased native undergarments which come in bright blues, reds and stripes and are made from a material not unlike flour-sack goods. These garments usually bleach white after a couple of washings and when the soaking rain hit us they lost color so rapidly that one marine dressed in a bright red garment presented the appearance of being wounded and the color did not fade nearly so quickly from the skin as from the garment. The horses became frightened at the unusual amount of swirling water in the sunken trail (three feet deep in some places) and stumbled and wallowed about throwing one man off and covering all of us with mud. We presented a most sorry spectacle upon our arrival at Chinandega the next day, but the next afternoon when we arrived at Managua once more we were quite ourselves again, and then after the first big meal someone said, "Just look at the fun we had," to which all hands answered, "Uh huh!"

FRANCIS F. BIRNBAUMER.

ON THE SHORES OF SANTO DOMINGO

(Apologies to Kipling.)

On the shores of San Domingo, lookin' northward 'cross the sea,
There's a señorita waitin' and I know she thinks of me;
For the wind is in the palm trees and the whisperin' leaves, they say,
"Come you back, you blue-eyed soldier, come you back with me to stay."

Come you back with me to stay,
Watch the flying fishes play,
Listen to the tom-toms throbbin'
On the hillsides, 'round the bay.

O! she wore a black mantilla, and her little dress was green,
And her name was Nita Lopez—same as ancient Sheba's queen.
First I seen her promenadin' in "La Plaza de Colon"
And amakin' "mucha habla" with a han'-some lookin' Don.

Little cared she for her Don,
When I found her all alone.
Nevermore she dreamed of Spaniards,
When her lips carressed me own.

When the silvered moon was shinin' in the starry southern sky,
And the mangroves softly rustled in the breezes whisperin' by;
She would sing a Spanish love-song,
while I strummed an old guitar,
And we'd watch departin' steamers in contentment naught could mar.

From the hillside 'round the bay
Where the bright-hued parrots play,
And the moon lights up the valley
Jus' the same as if 'twas day.

Now that's all left behind me, long ago
and far away,
For there ain't no street-cars runnin' to that well remembered bay;
And I'm learnin' in my native land,
what the old-time soldier tells,
If you've heard the tropics callin'—why you won't heed nothin' else.

No you won't heed nothin' else,
But them spicy tropic smells
And the sunshine and the palm trees
And the old cathedral bells.

I'm fed up with all this drillin' and paddlin' in the mud,
And the cold Atlantic drizzle wakes the fever in my blood.
Though I know a hundred girlies and several that are grand
They talk too much of lovin', which they do not understand.

Powdered face and chilly hand,
They cannot understand,
I've a neater, dearer maiden
In a greener, fairer land.

(Continued on page 10, column 3.)

MARINE CORPS LEAGUE NEWS

The president of the Board of Managers of the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers has recently informed the Secretary of the Navy of a new eligibility clause for admission to the National Home.

The change is as follows:

"The following persons shall be entitled to the benefits of the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, and may be admitted thereto upon the order of a member of the Board of Managers, namely: Honorable discharged officers, soldiers, sailors, or Marines who served in the regular, volunteer, or other forces of the United States, or in the organized Militia or National Guard when called into Federal service, and who are disabled by diseases or wounds and who have no adequate means of support and by reason of such disability are either temporarily or permanently incapacitated from earning a living."

THE LEATHERNECK recently received a letter from the Cleveland Detachment of the Marine Corps League and is quoting it in part.

"We have listened to the Atlanta Detachment till we feel that the climax has been reached and it is full time that we sounded off and announced ourselves to the world.

"To begin with, the Cleveland Detachment comprises some two hundred and fifty signed applications, of which number one-fourth are actually members in good standing, which means, 'have paid their dues.'

"Considering the short time the detachment has been in existence each and every individual feels that unusual progress has been made and in so far as can be learned, each and every one is proud to join the ranks of the Marine Corps League, and still prouder to repeat 'Semper Fidelis.'

"A dinner and smoker is being arranged for July 18 and indications are that a most glorious time will be had. Eats a plenty, boxing bouts, all the smokes you want, provided you bring them with you, and talk. Oh, yes! We could not go without a speech. The

honored guest will be a newspaper editor.

"1st Lieut. L. A. Haslup, U. S. M. C., has been elected Detachment Commander, Mr. H. O. Crist, formerly a Lieutenant in the Marine Corps, Vice-Detachment Commander, and 1st Sgt. E. J. Komar, U. S. M. C., Secretary and Treasurer.

"You will hear from us again shortly."

Sgt. C. R. Baumgras, the very active and live wire Adjutant of the Marcus W. Beck, Jr., Detachment of the Marine Corps League, of Atlanta, Ga., reports one new member, Ben. F. Leggett, who served in the 5th Regt., 8th Co.

Gy-Sgt. Lawrence Winant, who served in the Aviation Section, M. I. T., Cambridge, Mass., during the war, has signed up with the Headquarters Detachment of the Marine Corps League.

For those who come from Long Island, communicate with Carl H. Getz, 100 E. 42d St., New York City, formerly Commander of the City Club Post of the American Legion, New York City, who is anxious to start a Detachment at Forest Hills, Kew Gardens, and surrounding country.

All you Leathernecks from Michigan, please communicate with William C. Hicks, who served in the 14th Regiment at Quantico and who is organizing a local Detachment at Ann Arbor, Mich. Mr. Hicks' address is 604 E. Madison Street.

John F. Fitzgerald of 14 Ferry St., Bradford, Mass., is working on a local Detachment, and would like to hear from Massachusetts Marines who desire to join us with this Detachment.

Any Ex-Marines in the Bay Region desiring to join the David R. Killduff Detachment of the Marine Corps League at San Francisco may obtain information by writing to Capt. R. B. Dwyer, U. S. M. C., Dept. of the Pacific, 36 Annie St., San Francisco, Cal.

The National Adjutant reports that Thomas A. Joyce of 1816 Bailey Ave., McKeesport, Pa., is anxious to start a local detachment. Marines or Ex-Marines who may be living in McKeesport or vicinity are urged to communicate with Mr. Joyce.

In addition to the new detachment formed at San Francisco, word has been received from H. J. Cooley at Troy, New York, to the effect that he has at least thirty men lined up and is anxious to do something toward organizing a detachment in that city.

Frederick Rahn, member of the New York Detachment, Marine Corps League, paid the Editor a visit the other day. Rahn talked enthusiastically about the League activities in New York and feels certain that the organization and establishment of League detachments throughout the country is one of the greatest present-day moves made toward maintaining that "Esprit de Corps" that exists between all Marines, be they "ex-" or otherwise. Rahn was with Major Brewster, one of the prime movers in establishing the league detachment in New York, and has done much since that time in carrying it on to its present-day stability and success. He enlisted in Washington, D. C., in July 1889, served in the tropics and at sea and attained the rank of Quartermaster Sergeant before his discharge in



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Mail all applications to RAY C. SAWYER, 79 Hamilton Place, New York City, or where Detachment is organized, mail to Detachment Adjutant.



ATM.

U. S. S. PITTSBURGH GETS UNDER WAY AGAIN

The last account of the *Pittsburgh's* cruise gave news of their stay in Paris until the 12th of July, but there was plenty doing after that. Bastille Day, known as "Le Fete National," began officially on the 12th of July at noon, and lasted until dawn of the 15th. The streets and buildings were decorated in the finest style for the greatest event in France, and some streets were blocked off for outdoor dancing. During the Fete the lid was off and joy reigned supreme.

The 14th of July is the big day and all the beauty and patriotic spirit of France rushes forth to celebrate. Paris, the jewel of France, and the envy of all nations; it seemed that the city as a whole, dressed in all its finery, marched down the Champs Elysees that day, to the Arc de Triomphe to pay homage to their Unknown Warrior. The States were well represented by many Americans, who are here for the Olympics, and the Blue Uniform of the Corps was by no means in the minority.

In the Place de L'etoile thousands of people had gathered for the ceremony. When the State carriage approached, bearing His Excellency, Le Presidente, and his staff, a National salute was rendered and *Le Marseillaise* was played, after which Le Presidente laid a wreath upon the tomb of the Unknown Soldier. Then the Nations represented followed in their turn and silent tribute was paid by the vast assemblage, made up of all classes, from peasant to millionaire.

That evening we went back to Colombes to the Olympic Games. The representatives of our country are far in the lead of all nations in the games, and we hope she will always lead in sports as well as everything else.

The morning of the 15th brought news that the American around-the-world fliers would arrive at noon, but as

rumor was ripe that they had encountered a head wind near Strassbourg, three French planes took off to guide them in. However, they needed no guide, for at 12:01 three American planes flew over the Arch and scattered flowers on the tomb. They landed amid the cheers of thousands of well wishers who had been waiting many hours for the arrival of the pioneers of air commerce.

One of the airmen, spotting a group of Marines, shouted: "Hey, Marines! By God, we find you in China and now in Paris, which is characteristic of your emblem, eh."

He was not wrong, for the Marine is everywhere, but the regrettable fact remains that we must leave these places some time, so the 16th of July found us all back aboard ship working hard on target practice, for we shall fire the guns off the coast of North Africa in September.

The itinerary for the months of August, September and November is as follows: Le Havre, France—Arrival, July 7; departure, July 25. Antwerp, Belgium—Arrival, July 26; departure, August 8. Amsterdam, Holland—Arrival, August 9; departure, August 23. Le Havre, France—Arrival, August 24; departure, September 3. Brest, France—Arrival, September 4; departure, September 8. Gibraltar, Spain—Arrival, September 12; departure, September 16. Bizerta, Tunisia, North Africa—Arrival, September 19; departure, September 26. Venice, Italy—Arrival, September 30; departure, October 14. Trieste, Italy—Arrival, October 14; departure, October 18. Pola, Jugoslavia—Arrival, October 18; departure, October 24. Spalato, Jugoslavia—Arrival, October 25; departure, November 1. Ragusa, Jugoslavia—Arrival, November 2; departure, November 8.

A grand total of 3,994 miles will be traveled on this cruise. Life is just one port after another over here.

ELMO WILKINSON.

"OKEY'S" DETACHMENT DOES SOME CRUISING

The *Okey* spent the week of July 20 in Seattle, Wash., and the guard spent most of their time ashore taking in the sights and places of amusement. Other attractions of the city of Seattle, not covered in the Chamber of Commerce Tourist bulletin, can be obtained by writing to the Marine Detachment of the *Okey*. The Fleet Hospitality Committee furnished free cake and coffee to the men in a tent near the City Hall and the *Okey's* guard tenders them a vote of thanks.

Private Henry Ford returned to the ship while we were in Seattle. He had been in Idaho for a two week's vacation and we are unable to find out why he ever broke away from his old haunts to come into the outfit.

The guard is now working out with the gun drills during general quarters in view of the coming short range battle practice to be held within the next two or three months. We expect to decorate our guns with navy "E's" when the firing is over.

The ship is now in Port Townsend, Washington, and as this town is somewhat smaller than Seattle and does not afford enough park benches to go around the boys are spending most of their time aboard the ship.

Next week the ship will go to Bellingham, the city of roses and it is expected that a great number of the guard will visit the Normal School while there. Most of us took courses there last year and came out at the head of the class in campusology, but we have decided that a post-graduate course is in order.

OKEY'S MARINES ENTER TRACK EVENTS FOR FLEET WEEK

The call went out on the 25th of July for men of the guard to represent the ship in the Fleet Track Meet to be held during Fleet Week in Seattle. Privates Stevens, Taylor, Glasscock, and Trptr. Traut responded.

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PREPAREDNESS

As we all know from experience, there are many opportunities presented to those of us who have the foresight to prepare for better positions in the Corps or on the outside. In many instances men have forged ahead of others of wider experience. The reason for this is that the leaders have studied and prepared themselves for the future.

Promotion is rapid in all walks of life for those who are prepared. In this day of progress, however, the commercial world judges us by efficiency and results. The only way we can merit promotion is by study and hard work. In doing this we prepare for the time when opportunity is at hand.

Some men think the courses offered by the Marine Corps Institute are too difficult. If this is true in your case, remember that some Marine has completed the course of your choosing. It is always possible to obtain assistance from some other, student, or officer, or by explaining your difficulty to the Institute.

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We all have spare hours which are usually wasted. How much better for us if we used our spare time in preparing for the future.

The number of courses offered by the Institute is surprising. To enroll, see your First Sergeant, choose a course, and stick to your studies until you are awarded a *Diploma*.

R. J. SIMOND.

HEADQUARTERS
TALKS

THE VALUE OF THE TRIMONTHLY REPORT

By P. F. C. ROBERT A. BARTON, Headquarters Marine Corps

The Personnel Section of Headquarters derives great value from the Tri-monthly Report of Commissioned and Enlisted Personnel. The figures from each and every report are tabulated, giving the actual strength of the Marine Corps in advance of the muster roll.

Each company of a command should carry out instructions and give Headquarters all the necessary information listed on the report. Special attention should be given to the following: Completion of foreign or sea service within three months, over two months and less than six months to serve and who will, upon discharge, receive transportation allowance to (reference a and b); Enlistments expiring within three months and also remarks on the back of the report. This data is of great value to headquarters in keeping ships and station up to the authorized complement. In that it makes it possible to anticipate the needs of the various stations far enough in advance to make use of all the available sources of supply.

Many Posts neglect to read the instructions on the back of the report, and by their failure to do so causes Headquarters to lose considerable valuable information.

One of the live issues, insofar as the enlisted man of the Marine Corps is concerned, and a point especially interesting to the applicant for enlistment, is the system of deposits by which every enlisted man in the Corps, no matter where he may be serving, is entitled to place his savings with the United States, at interest, through any paymaster handling his accounts. Certain it is that the compensation which he expects to receive plays an important part in the final decision of the prospective applicant, and it naturally follows that the assurance which may be given him as to the manner in which he may conserve a portion of his compensation with absolute safety, and at a comparatively high rate of interest, are of equal importance. It is an old adage that the habit of saving grows with practice, and the more a man saves, no matter what may be his station in life, the more he wants to save. No man is more respected by his fellow men than the one who can point to a substantial saving account. Furthermore, the knowledge that he is laying the foundation for a future competence, increases a man's respect for himself. Such a man is on the road to success.

In order to acquaint the recruiter in particular, and the service in general, with its benefits, it is proposed now to give a brief history of the Deposit System.

This is the introduction to an article taken from "Addressed Made to the Office Force of the Paymaster's Department" at Headquarters Marine Corps. Through the courtesy of Brigadier General George Richards, U. S. M. C., Paymaster of the Marine Corps, these addresses have been offered to THE LEATHERNECK for publication. Following this article on "The Deposit Sys-

A MAN'S MARKINGS

(Lieut. Col. C. B. TAYLOR, U. S. M. C.)

In the Marine Corps there seems to be two beliefs relative to the proficiency markings of an enlisted man. You have no doubt joined in discussions thrashing out these ideas. Some officers hold to the opinion that a man is entitled to all fives if nothing is on his record to mar it. And others consider no one perfect. The latter class are more in consonant with the approved instructions in the service record book as outlined under paragraph 10. They, however, can follow too strictly their convictions.

The professional and conduct record of a man should receive your serious and earnest consideration. Your duty to the Corps, and justice to the man demands this, because the marks you award convey to the next commanding officer your valuation of the man, and if you give a high mark to an inefficient man it reflects on you. It is likely to cause your brother officer, especially your senior, to think you are careless or permitted your sergeant to mark the man, a duty you should not under any circumstances delegate to another. It may also cause him to question your ability to judge the efficiency of a man. Officers are too prone to give high markings. Some actuated by a desire not to injure a man's chances of getting a good conduct medal upon expiration of enlistment.

If the service schools had a curriculum including an approved course on the proper methods of how to reach a correct estimate of a man's worth to the service we would all think along the same lines and not have two schools of thought.

Your attention is invited to a careful perusal of paragraph 10 in the service record book. Under the heading of Military Efficiency you will note that, only the exceptional men are entitled to a five, which shows those officers who believe a man should be given all fives if there is nothing on his record of a derogatory nature, are clearly wrong in their stand.

An efficient officer knows the duties required of each rank and can adequately value a man's worth if he will only give due thought to the subject. He will discover that it is easier for a private to come nearer a perfect mark than a corporal, and a corporal nearer than a sergeant; because higher the rank, greater the knowledge required, therefore more difficult it is for a man to acquire the highest possible standing in his rank.

Following instructions in paragraph 10, you should consider all of your men and place a value on the best man you have in your organization in each rank. The highest mark in accordance with your opinion is awarded and then other men in the same rank will be marked according to your best selection. And for the benefit of those officers who are afraid they will ruin a man's chances for good conduct medal, reading of paragraph 13 is suggested. A man who has

tem" will appear an article on "The Administrative Analyses of Pay Accounts."

These articles are intensely interesting and touch upon points that are of benefit to all. THE LEATHERNECK is very pleased to have such articles to publish.

excellent Obedience and Sobriety marks may get as low as a 3.5 in Military Efficiency and still be entitled to a medal.

Every man is given Excellent in Sobriety and Obedience at the beginning of his career in the Corps. If he misconducts himself his marks are reduced, in the opinion of his commanding officer, commensurate with the seriousness of the offense. Herein lies a degree of markings hard to correct. Some officers who are stern will naturally be severer than those who are of an easy-going nature, so the man is in the position of the gambler taking his chance. An approved method studied by all officers will bring closer the line of thought, overcoming in a measure the foibles of human nature.

If, as it should be, all are given Excellent in markings in Sobriety and Obedience at the outset, it is not the case with Military Efficiency. The recruit starts at the bottom and works up. Therefore he is not given a mark until he has had some training; and as he progresses he improves his efficiency according to his capacity to learn.

When he leaves the Training Camp he is graded on these personal qualities: adaptability, alertness, interest, energy, intelligence, and physical condition. His markings may be even higher than those given after he joins the colors, because when he becomes a full fledged private his commanding officer takes in consideration in addition to the above, the manner of performance of duty, dependability, soldierly bearing, neatness, and self reliance.

As he advances in rank more requirements face him to reach a high state of efficiency. When he becomes a corporal his ability to handle men and inspire them to follow him (leadership); knack of instructing men in the school of the soldier, and forceful manner, are traits to be considered in classifying him in Military Efficiency. As a line sergeant he should have tact, good judgment, clear comprehension of the duties of his rank, capacity and skill to command small bodies of men and, moral force to be impartial in his treatment of them.

Ranks of first sergeant and above call forth greater requirements and it is an exceptional man who is perfect in these ranks, yet you seldom see a first sergeant marked below a five.

Specialists are considered on their ability to perform the duties of their assignment, and they are given a standing on page 15 in the service record book. They are not graded by markings, only an expression as to how well they have performed their duties.

In next week's issue of THE LEATHERNECK will appear the first installment of an article on "Radio as a Profession." This article has been written especially for THE LEATHERNECK by Major General J. G. Harbord, President of the Radio Corporation of America. General Harbord has discussed this subject in a most thorough and painstaking manner, and THE LEATHERNECK feels greatly honored by receiving such sincere interest from one, who is today the most recognized authority on this particular phase of the invention of the age.

THE DOPE SHEET

The Quartermaster has allotted sufficient funds to defray the expenses of the East Coast Expeditionary Forces while on maneuvers. The allotments were made up for the following expenses: ice, forage, hire of horses, rental of camp sites and maneuver fields, gasoline, pyrotechnics, and blank ammunition.

The Fifth Regiment of Quantico will be well represented by their own Rifle Team at the matches to be held at Sea Girt, N. J., and Camp Perry, Ohio. The team expects to remain ten days in Sea Girt and twenty days at Camp Perry.

The U. S. S. *Kittery* arrived at Norfolk, Va., from Santo Domingo on the 28th of July. There were 100 men on board and most of them were transferred to the Marine Barracks at Quantico.

The *Henderson* was scheduled to sail from Santo Domingo to San Diego, California, on the 18th of August but orders were changed so that she will sail on the 9th of August and will arrive in San Diego August 26, 1924.

At the opening of the Basic School for Officers at Philadelphia on August 4th, thirty-one second lieutenants from the Marine Corps entered as students. Admiral Scales of the Philadelphia Navy Yard delivered the opening address.

The painting, "A Marine," which adorns the rooms of the Committee on Naval Affairs in the House of Representatives, was purchased by the Marine Corps, from funds other than government funds, from S. J. Woolf, New York City, for the sum of \$500.00. The picture will still remain in the House Committee of Naval Affairs room but the Marine Corps will retain ownership. Mr. Woolf painted the picture about five years ago and it has hung in the Naval Affairs rooms for four years. It will be of advantage to any Marine to visit the House of Representatives and see this picture as it is an excellent piece of work.

The Navy Department Tennis Team defeated the Army Reds in a close match on the Municipal Courts of Washington, on August 1, 1924. The Navy won three out of five matches without much strain on their part. Major Edward A. Ostermann and Q. M. Sgt. Noble J. Wilson of the Marine Corps are members of the Navy Team.

Joseph Stempel, Private First Class, messenger of the A. & I. Department at Headquarters, reenlisted August 2, 1924, to serve for a period of four years. Stempel, the swift-foot of Headquarters, made a fine showing at the Boston Athletic Meet this year.

Because of the authorization of Quartermaster Sergeants for the Aviation Department, the quota for the Paymasters' Department has been reduced to 44, with proportionate reductions of quota in other departments. The order

SAIL HO!

That the world can be seen without patronizing the famous Cook's tours is proved by the papers published on the vessels in European waters. *The Fighting Top*, issued at Rotterdam, speaks as casually of Paris, London, and Brest as the rest of us speak of Hoboken or San Pedro.

The Maryland, collector of trophies, having worked to capture nearly everything worth having, is apparently now bent on having some fun. *The Catapult* records dances, smokers, and officers entertainments. It also mentions the fact that there is a large white "E" on the smokestack. Says *The Catapult*: "In engineering there are three 'E's, white for first, red for second, and red also for the ship showing the greatest improvement over last year's score." Let there be no mistake about the color of the "E" on *The Maryland*; it is WHITE, therefore it can be seen and admired even from the office of THE LEATHERNECK, in Washington, D. C.

The Arizona also deserves great credit, not only for winning second place and the congratulations of the C-in-C in the recent Engineering Competition, but also for winning greatest improvement over last year.

The Idaho and *The Colorado* are looking to the coming football season with enthusiasm. *The Yarn* states that their squad is already picked and that they have had their first scrimmage, and *The Lookout* has published *The Colorado's* complete schedule upon which appears Princeton, Penn. State, Army and many other classic games.

JEWISH SERVICE CLUB MEETS AT QUANTICO

On Sunday, July 27, 1924, the Jewish Service Club, conducted under the auspices of The Jewish Welfare Board, held the regular monthly meeting at the Hostess House. Mr. Louis H. Rusga is the local representative of the Jewish Welfare Board and chairman of the Jewish Service Club. Mr. Rusga is highly pleased with the excellent support given him by the members of the club. The next meeting of the club will be held in the Hostess House on Sunday, August 17, 1924, at 10:00 A. M. All men of Jewish faith are cordially invited to attend.

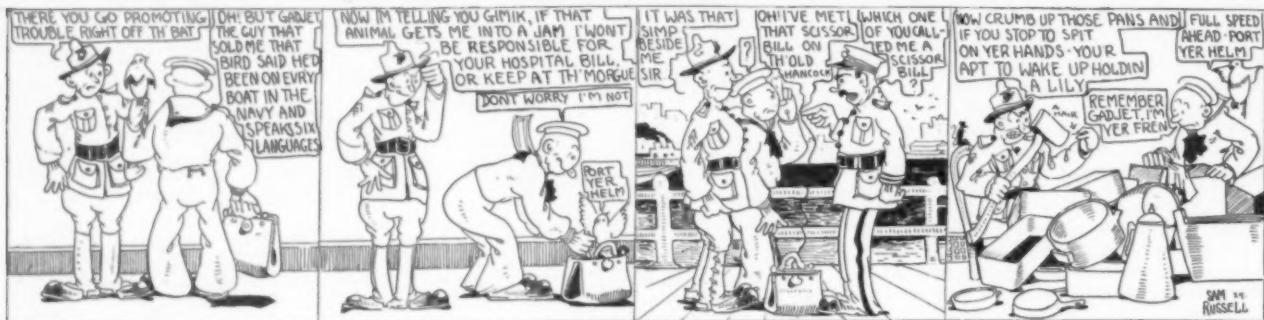
ABRAM J. HARRIS.

states, however, that no individual reductions are to be made in order to reach the new quota. The present number of Q. M. Sergeants (Pay Department) is 45.

Among those on leave from the Paymaster's Department are the following: Captain Lee W. Wright, Captain J. G. Ward, Pay Clerks L. J. Straight and F. J. Maloney, Mr. H. V. Damon, Q. M. Sgt. E. Hall and Staff Sgt. Hartwell.

One of our Pay Department messengers, Private First Class Brown, is sporting a highly decorated eye as the result of a vicious attack made on him by an automobile crank. We are informed, however, that there was nothing personal about the attack. It was purely mechanical.

"GIMIK AND GADGET"



SURE SIGN?

First Waiter—How d'y'know they're married?

Second Ditto—How do I know? Why, didn't he pick up the quarter an' leave the dime, with her lookin' right at him?

TUT-TUT!

Customer—I want to try that chemise on in the window.

Flustered Clerk—Why—er—thank you for your kind offer, madam, but we are very well suited with the display we already have.

Judge—This lady says you tried to approach her at the station.

Stude—It was a mistake, sir. I was looking for my roommate's date whom I had never seen before, but who had been described to me as a very beautiful girl, with classic features, fine complexion, perfect figure, beautifully dressed—

Witness—I don't care to prosecute the case, sir. We might all make mistakes. *Denver Parrakeet.*

Captain—Take this gun and water. Rookie—Where's the watch?—*Notre Dame Juggler.*

"My dear, these cakes are hard as stone!"

"I know. Didn't you hear her say, 'Take your pick,' when she handed them 'round?"—*London Mail.*

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ALACRITY

"Can you spell 'avoid,' Jakey?"
"Sure, teacher. Vot is der void?"—*American Legion Weekly.*

"Mother, what is a nincompoop?"
"S-s-sh! Dear—he may hear you."

The Old Crab—Young Lady, I'd like to know who taught you to drive.
She—The traffic cops.

Owner of Second-hand Two-seater—
Well, good-bye, old bean—in case she starts.—*Punch.*

Raymond—I was told to buy either a casserole or a camisole and I can't remember which.

Bessie—Ah! Is the chicken dead or alive?

Active Market

"How many servants do you keep, may I ask?"

"None. But we're hiring 'em all the time."

Judge—Are you trying to show contempt for the court?

Prisoner—No, I am trying to conceal it.—*Georgia Yellow Jacket.*

Hat Salesman—You saw our slogan, "Built for you and no one else?"

Customer—Um-m-m—and what if I hadn't come in for it?

WILL RAISE PRICE

Mother: Silence is golden, Willie, not silver, as you say.

Willie: I'm glad to hear that—sister has never given me more'n a quarter, you know.

PAGE DEMPSEY!

The Heiress—"You'll have to handle father with gloves."

Count de Plete—"But, I assure you, I have had no pugilistic experience whatever!"



SAMBO SAYS

Most summer resorts are now operated on the American bandit plan.

CONCEALED EVIDENCE

A certain colored gentleman tells us that he doesn't hit his wife any more since he got fined in police court.

"No, sah, from now on when dat wife zassperates me, I'se gwine kick her good—den she can't show it to de judge."

The laziest man in town was driving leisurely down Main Street in his new car. His wife, who was slightly deaf, was reclining on the rear seat. Suddenly there came the hail from across the street:

"Hey, there, you've got a flat tire."

The driver stopped the car, got out and walked over to the man who had called.

"Not so loud, not so loud," he cautioned. "If my wife should hear you she'd make me get out and fix it."

He—"May I hold your hand?"
She—"Then you'll want to hug and kiss me."

He—"Really I won't."
She—"You can't hold my hand."

Sheik—Howdja get the dimple, kid?
Flapper—Sleeping on a collar button.

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QUANTICO BASEBALL RESULTS

April 3.—University of Vermont, at Quantico; lost, 4-1.

April 4.—University of Vermont, at Quantico; tie, 1-1.

April 5.—Philadelphia Athletics, at Quantico; lost, 12-1.

April 6.—Catholic University, at Washington, D. C.; won, 12-6.

April 11.—University of Maryland, at Quantico; lost, 8-1.

April 12.—Georgetown University, at Washington, D. C.; lost, 6-5.

April 19.—Temple University, at Quantico; won, 13-2.

April 20.—Catholic University, at Quantico; won, 12-6.

April 23.—Syracuse University, at Quantico; won, 12-2.

April 25.—University of Virginia, at Charlottesville; won, 3-0.

April 26.—Gallaudet College, at Quantico; won, 12-3.

April 29.—University of W. Virginia, at Quantico; won, 10-6.

May 1.—Gettysburg College, at Quantico; won, 5-1.

May 2.—North Carolina State, at Quantico; won, 7-1.

May 4.—Pepsi Cola, at Quantico; won, 10-9.

May 5.—Pepsi Cola, at Quantico; won, 7-3.

May 6.—Washington College, at Quantico; won, 11-1.

May 10.—George Washington University, at Quantico; won, 14-2.

May 14.—University of Richmond, at Quantico; won, 3-1.

May 15.—William and Mary College, at Quantico; lost, 14-13.

May 16.—Wesleyan, W. Virginia, at Quantico; won, 7-0.

May 17.—Georgetown University, at Quantico; won, 3-1.

May 19.—Washington Nationals, at Washington, D. C.; lost, 11-3.

May 23.—Western Maryland, at Quantico; won, 5-0.

May 31.—Petworth A. C., at Quantico; won, 11-3.

June 7.—Peerless A. C., at Quantico; won, 12-3.

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City of Washington, D. C.

June 12.—Mt. Saint Mary's, at Emmitsburg, Md.; won, 3-2.

June 14.—Dominican Lyceum, at Quantico; lost, 3-1.

June 15.—U. S. Naval Hospital, at Quantico; lost, 10-3.

June 22.—U. S. Naval Hospital, at Quantico; won, 7-3.

June 29.—O'Donnells, at Quantico; won, 6-1.

July 5.—U. S. Naval Hospital, at Quantico; won, 12-1.

July 9.—Camp Meade, at Camp Meade; lost, 4-3.

July 12.—Camp Meade, at Quantico; won, 13-1.

July 13.—Comfort Club, at Quantico; won, 13-3.

July 16.—Hilltop A. C., at Quantico; won, 11-6.

July 19.—Municipal A. A., at Baltimore, Md.; won, 19-0.

Total games played, 37; won, 27; tied, 1; lost, 7; exhibition games, 2.

A. & I. VIA Q. M.

The A. & I. and Q. M. departments at Headquarters came to the conclusion last week that they should get out and do their stuff on the ball diamond, so they took their bats and balls to Potomac Park on the 29th July and caused amusement for many ardent fans. The game resulted in an 18 to 8 victory for the A. & I., after four innings of fierce battling when it had to be called because the players' eyeglasses were not strong enough to compete with the darkness. Edmund Ahlers (famous southpaw from Haiti) twirled for the A. & I. and, believe it or not, but that boy certainly knew how to walk his victims to first base. While at bat he struck out three times and became quite enraged when he found that Q. M.'s pitcher had more stuff on the ball than he did. The features of the A. & I. playing were four doubles, three triples and three homers. Heavy Leer of the File Room was credited with two of the drives of Babe Ruth quality. Brigham, the captain of the A. & I. team, was very much "put out" because the umpire called three strikes on him. He was so provoked that he threatened to quit. Jack Sinapoli who played shortstop for the A. & I., never had a ball in his hand all during

the game, but he showed up next morning with a broken finger. (Mystery! Why the broken finger?)

On paper the Q. M.'s have a team that can not be beaten and they declare that they are the victims of an unkind A. & I. umpire, but the best of us have our off days and doubtless this was the case of the Q. M. Letcher who played right field spent most of his time, between chasing home runs, picking violets. Cosgrove, hero of many a checker game, put in for a motorcycle in the second inning as his legs were giving out under the strain. Cosgrove, by the way, resembles Babe Ruth in every way except baseball. Dennison, who played second back in Dan Boone's time, still socks a mean pill and would have been credited with a home run if he had not lost one of his crutches on the first base line. First baseman Munzer, who relieved Davis on the mound in the third, didn't even have a pray on the ball and was hit by everything but the home plate. The game was a great success as a mirth maker and the Q. M.'s have offered a return game as soon as they can get an umpire who will be able to compete with the A. & I.'s.

DISTRICT SERVICE LEAGUE

Results of Games

July 24—Bolling Field, 26; Army Medical Center, 5.

July 28—Naval Air Station, 15; Washington Barracks, 3.

July 29—Army Medical Center, 8; Naval Air Station, 6.

July 30—Marine Barracks, 15; Washington Barracks, 2.

July 31—Naval Air Station, 8; Bolling Field, 3.

August 1—Marine Barracks, 9; Army Medical Center, 7.

Standing of the Teams

	G.	W.	L.	Pct.
Naval Air Station	16	13	3	.812
Marine Barracks	14	9	5	.643
Navy Yard Marines	11	6	5	.545
Bolling Field	9	4	5	.444
Washington Barracks	8	1	7	.125
Army Medical Center	10	1	9	.100

Note: Fort Humphreys withdrawn.

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All the Time

THE GAZETTE

Major General John A. Lejeune,
Commandant.

Officers last commissioned in the
grades indicated:

Col. F. E. Evans.
Lieut. Col. J. F. Dyer.
Maj. D. L. S. Brewster.
Capt. D. J. Kendall.
1st Lieut. C. F. Schilt.

Officers last to make number in the
grades indicated:

Col. H. R. Lay.
Lieut. Col. J. J. Meade.
Maj. J. L. Doxey.
Capt. D. S. Brown.
1st Lieut. G. B. Beatty.

RECENT ORDERS

July 28, 1924

Second Lieut. Reginald H. Ridgely,
Jr.—Detached M. B., Quantico, Va.,
to M. B., Parris Island, S. C.
Second Lieut. William G. Manley—
Detached M. B., Quantico, Va., to
M. B., N. Yd., Philadelphia, Pa.
Second Lieut. James B. McHugh—
Detached M. B., Quantico, Va., to
M. B., N. Yd., Philadelphia, Pa.

July 29, 1924

The following named officers have been
detached from the Second Brigade, Santo
Domingo, D. R., to the stations indicated:

To Haiti

Col. H. C. Snyder.
Maj. E. W. Banker, AQM.
Capt. W. F. Brown.
Capt. J. H. McGan.
Capt. S. J. Bartlett.
Capt. R. G. Anderson.
1st Lt. G. L. Maynard.
1st Lt. J. N. Popham.
1st Lt. A. L. Johnson.
2nd Lt. S. W. King.
Mar. Gnr. W. G. Jones.
Mar. Gnr. E. J. Lloyd.
QM. Clk. J. B. Collins.
QM. Clk. C. Weidman.
Pay Clk. W. H. May.

To Third Battalion, Sixth Regiment,
Guantanamo Bay, Cuba

Maj. F. R. Hoyt.
Capt. F. Fisk.
Capt. W. J. Green.
Capt. T. A. Secor.
Capt. W. E. Riley.
Capt. H. D. Linscott, AQM.
1st Lt. J. F. Burke.
2nd Lt. R. S. A. Gladden.

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2nd Lt. J. W. Lakso.
2nd Lt. J. M. Smith.
2nd Lt. L. R. Kline.
2nd Lt. W. E. Lee.
2nd Lt. A. R. Bourne.
QM. Clk. H. Halladay.
Pay Clk. G. B. Smith.

To Marine Barracks, Naval Station,
St. Thomas, V. I.

Capt. H. D. Shannon.
2nd Lt. G. J. O'Shea.
QM. Clk. O. F. Bailess.

To the United States, as indicated

Lt. Col. N. P. Vulte—Headquarters
Marine Corps.
Maj. C. J. Miller—Headquarters
Marine Corps.
Maj. B. S. Berry—M. B., N. Yd.,
Philadelphia, Pa.
Maj. E. H. Brainard—M. B., Quantico,
Va. (Aviation).
Maj. H. O. Smith—Recruiting, Boston,
Mass.
Maj. F. B. Garrett—M. B., Quantico,
Va.
Maj. G. H. Osterhout—M. B., Quantico,
Va.

Maj. J. C. Fegan, A. A. & I.—Head-
quarters Marine Corps.
Maj. C. G. Sinclair, A. P. M.—Head-
quarters Marine Corps.

Maj. J. D. Murray—M. B., N. Yd.,
Mare Island, Calif.

Capt. F. L. Burwell—M. B., Quantico,
Va.

Capt. G. B. Erskine, A. Q. M.—M. B.,

Quantico, Va.

Capt. F. G. Patchen—M. B., Quantico,
Va.

Capt. P. D. Cornell—M. B., Quantico,
Va.

Capt. J. P. McCann—M. B., Quantico,
Va.

Cajt. J. F. McVey—M. B., Quantico,
Va.

Capt. J. P. Smith—M. B., Quantico,
Va.

Capt. F. J. Kelly—M. B., N. Yd., New
York, N. Y.

Capt. R. C. Anthony—M. B., Quantico,
Va.

Capt. W. C. Byrd—M. B., Quantico,
Va.

Capt. J. J. Burks—M. B., Quantico,
Va.

Capt. R. B. Price, A. P. M.—M. B.,
Parris Island, S. C.

Capt. L. R. Jones—M. B., N. Yd.,
Puget Sound, Wash.

1st Lt. S. P. Corning—M. B., Quantico,
Va.

1st Lt. J. F. Connaughton, M. B., N.
Yd., Norfolk, Va.

1st Lt. H. C. Leland, M. C. B., San
Diego, Calif.

1st Lt. R. O. Sanderson—M. B., Wash-
ington, D. C.

1st Lt. W. C. Hall—M. B., N. Yd.,
Washington, D. C.

1st Lt. P. R. Cowley—M. B., N. Yd.,
New York, N. Y.

1st Lt. M. J. Gould—M. B., Quantico,
Va.

Mar. Gnr. D. Loomis—M. B., Quantico,
Va.

QM. Clk. D. D. Buscall—M. B., Quantico,
Va.

Pay Clk. J. W. Norris—Headquarters
Marine Corps.

Capt. David L. S. Brewster—Promoted to
Major, with rank from
June 3, 1924.

(Continued on page 12.)

WEEKLY REPORT

Marine Corps Institute

August 2, 1924

Total number individuals enrolled. 7,933

Total number individuals disen-

rolled since last report..... 3

Number of examination papers re-

ceived during week..... 996

Number of examination papers re-

ceived during the year..... 36,309

All men who have discontinued their
courses with the Marine Corps Institute
are requested to return their text books,
via their Commanding Officers so as to
avoid paying postage. Many of these
books can be used again, thus saving the
government considerable money.

ON THE SHORES OF SAN DOMINGO

Send me somewhere in the tropics,
where I never will be cursed
With the threat of rigid Blue Laws, and
there's rum to quench my thirst.
Those cathedral bells are callin' and they
make me long to be
With the palm trees and hibiscus, and
Nita 'side of me.

In the land of the fiesta
Where manana holds its sway,
And they dance them wild fandangos
Till the breaking of the day.

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month becomes \$22,000
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compounding interest?

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get into the coupon-clipping
class of bond investors in 10
months or less by using our
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Write today for our free booklet
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and profitable way to buy \$100,
\$500 and \$1,000 First Mortgage
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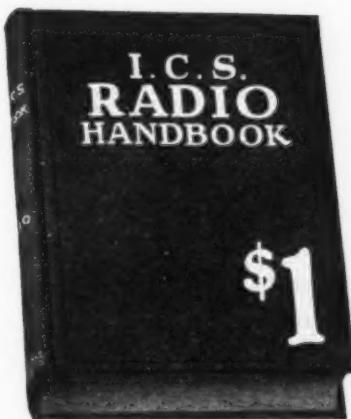
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"There are a great many books on the market, but I think the two best that I know of are one published by the United States Government for the Signal Corps and called 'Principles Underlying Radio Communication,' and the other the very compact and complete little 'I. C. S. Handbook for Radio Operators,' which has just recently been put out.

"I think that the readers of this magazine will undoubtedly find the I. C. S. Handbook better for them, because it is the more recent and has been compiled for their special benefit. Personally, I usually am able to find a copy of this handbook in my pocket, and if I ever find myself on a trolley ride or a train ride with a few minutes to spare, I take it out and delve almost anywhere in its pages and find information there which is of value to me at all times."

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 1st Lt. Harry G. Fortune, M. C. R.—On August 2, 1924, assigned to active duty for training at M. B., N. A., Annapolis, Md., and on August 25, 1924, relieved from active duty.
 2nd Lt. J. D. Marine, M. C. R.—On August 6, 1924, assigned to active duty for training at M. B., N. Yd., Philadelphia, Pa., and on August 20, 1924, relieved from active duty.
 2nd Lt. Frank A. Mallen, M. C. R.—On August 25, 1924, assigned to active duty for training at M. B., Quantico, Va., and on September 18, 1924, relieved from active duty.

July 30, 1924

The following named officers have been detached from the Second Brigade, Santo Domingo, D. R., to the Marine Corps Base, Naval Operating Base, San Diego, Calif.:

Col. A. S. Williams.
 Maj. A. B. Miller.
 Capt. R. S. Hunter.
 Capt. B. T. Cripps.
 Capt. S. L. Howard.
 Capt. A. B. Hale.
 Capt. Muriel Corbett.
 1st Lt. J. D. Lockburner.
 1st Lt. Wm. Ulrich.
 2nd Lt. F. G. Hall.
 2nd Lt. B. S. Roberts.
 2nd Lt. W. N. McKelvy.
 2nd Lt. R. McC. Pate.
 2nd Lt. W. W. Davies.
 2nd Lt. J. C. Donehoo, Jr.
 2nd Lt. L. C. Whitaker.
 2nd Lt. F. M. Wulbern.
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Maj. S. B. Kennedy—Detached Gendarmerie D' Haiti, to M. B., Quantico, Va.

Capt. Harold C. Pierce—Detached 1st Brigade, Haiti, to M. B., Quantico, Va.

Capt. William F. Beattie—Detached Gendarmerie D' Haiti, to Headquarters Marine Corps, Washington, D. C.

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